

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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GOVERNMENT TO IMPLEMENT SECURITY MEASURES

PY221827 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1747 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Sep (NA) -- The military Junta severely warned today about the effects and consequences of the succession of stoppages to demand salary increases, noting that it will adopt all necessary measures to assure the fulfillment of the electoral timetable.

The junta also reasserted "the absolute unity" of the three branches of the Armed Forces, and noted that it will implement all necessary measures to avoid any social disorder.

These announcements are included in a communique issued at the end of a meeting that the three junta commanders held this morning. It reads as follows: Today at 0900, the military junta held a meeting at the Condor Building, Air Force headquarters. The meeting was attended by Navy Commander Ruben Franco, Army Commander Cristino Nicolaides, and Air Force Commander Augusto Jorge Hughes.

"During the meeting, the commanders discussed the present socioeconomic situation the country is experiencing and decided the following:

"1) To carry out an extensive study to establish the true causes generating the present disorders that are jeopardizing the internal order and security of the nation.

"2) To adopt all necessary measures to safeguard the strict fulfillment of the established electoral timetable and to reassert the principle of authority aimed at fulfilling this objective.

"3) To reassert the absolute unity of the Army, Navy, and Air Force regarding the leadership of the institutionalization process.

"4) To guarantee the enforcement of all necessary measures to avoid any plans aimed at creating disorders or actions thwarting the aforementioned objectives or jeopardizing domestic peace and security.

"5) To urge all citizens to mediate on the situation so that they may come to realize the true motives, consequences, and effects, whether natural or artificial, of the situation the country is presently experiencing, and so that through their invaluable effort we may achieve the institutionalization of the country. The junta meeting ended at 1300."

AGUIRRE LANARI DEPARTS FOR NEW YORK UN MEETING

PY230309 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0223 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Sep (NA) -- Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari stated tonight that all his efforts will be aimed at "achieving a favorable resolution" from the United Nations "to firm up direct negotiations with Great Britain over the Malvinas Islands."

"This is our objective and the main purpose of our trip," the foreign minister said at Ezeiza Airport. Aguirre Lanari left at 2300 for New York to participate in the 38th UN General Assembly, before which he will reassert Argentine claims over the South Atlantic islands.

ELECTORAL COURT RULES AGAINST LEFTIST PARTIES

PY222116 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1330 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 21 Sep (NA) -- By decision of the electoral court, the Communist Party, the Popular Socialist Party, and the Popular Leftist Front will not be able to carry the names of the Peronist presidential candidates Italo Luder and Deolindo Bittel on their ballots. Moreover, the attorneys of the three affected parties presented a note to the Interior Ministry requesting the postponement of the date for the approval of the list of candidates. The note was presented to the interior minister a few hours before the release of the electoral court decision, anticipating an adverse ruling, which is what was ultimately announced.

The parties' request seeks to obtain more time to reorganize their positions for their participation in the 30 October elections.

The National Electoral Court confirmed at 2000 last night the ruling of the electoral board of this capital, which at first instance had refused to authorize the Communist Party, the Popular Socialist Party, and the Popular Leftist Front to print the Peronist ticket on their ballots.

The Popular Socialist Party, in anticipation of the decision of the courts, registered its presidential ticket of Guillermo Estevez Boero and Aduardo Rossi at noon yesterday, while it also approved its candidates for members of the electoral college.

Communists Withdraw Candidates

PY222124 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2155 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 21 Sep (NA) -- This afternoon, Communist presidential hopefuls Rubens Iscaro and Irene Rodriguez withdrew their candidacy so their party could support the Peronist presidential ticket of Italo Luder and Deolindo Felipe Bittle in the 30 October elections.

This decision was officially disclosed by these Communist leaders during a press conference in which they stated that the Communist Party has decided to cut down the number of candidate tickets so as to decidedly support the Justicialist Party. This electoral method was chosen due to the National Electoral Chamber's decision, made known last night, to reject the inclusion of the Peronist slate on the Communist Party's ticket.

As a consequence, during the elections, the Communist Party, in addition to the Peronist presidential slate, will support Carlos Ruckauf and Juan Jose Taccone, metropolitan candidates to national senators, through the Justicialist Party tickets.

In some districts the Communists will also support the current nominees' candidates for Justicialist governors, especially in those districts in which the party "is not divided" and "so long as the candidates agree" to the Communist Party's support.

Iscaro, Rodriguez, and Fernando Nadra have stated that during the electoral campaign they will "resort to all revolutionary passion to support the Communist as well as the Justicialist candidates".

The Communist leaders stated that they will attend the elections with their own candidates for national and provincial deputies, councilmen, some mayors, and neighborhood committees. After asserting that "the support of Peronism is irreversible," the Communist leaders asserted "nothing is going to prevent the popular forces from winning."

GOVERNMENT ORDERS HOUSE ARREST FOR ZARATIEGUI

PY211527 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1307 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Sep (NA) -- The Navy command has punished Rear Admiral Horacio Zaratiegui, former commander of the Southern Naval Area, with 15 days house arrest for the statements he made on the Malvinas war in Magdalena prison, where he served a 1-year prison term. Zaratiegui's relatives reported that the house arrest measure was conveyed to him Monday.

The house arrest ordered by the Navy command began on Monday and, according to Zaratiegui's relatives, "he cannot receive any visitors." Referring to the criticisms by Zaratiegui of the conduct of the Malvinas war, one of Zaratiegui's relatives told NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS that "he has been punished again so that he will not make any more statements."

Zaratiegui, who was imprisoned by the Armed Forces Superior Council for revolting and taking over the Southern Naval Area command on 18 September 1982, completed his 1-year prison term on Sunday.

On 18 September 1982, Zaratiegui released a 17-point document harshly critical of the conduct of the Malvinas war and refused to take orders from the Navy command.

Zaratiegui later addressed a letter to NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS from Magdalena prison in which he criticized the statements that former Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez and former Economy Minister Roberto Alemann had made on the South Atlantic war. It was this letter, published by various newspapers of the country, which prompted the Navy command to order Zaratiegui's house arrest.

WIDESPREAD LABOR UNREST SEEN STARTING 20 SEP

PY211617 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 20 Sep 83 p 11

[Text] -- (NA-DYN) -- Millions of people will be paralyzing vast sectors of the country in the next few weeks, as state workers, bank clerks, bakers, rubbish collectors and National Tax Bureau (DGI) and trade employees yesterday announced fresh strike action. The two branches of the General Confederation of Labour (CGT) said that a new general strike will be "inevitable," unless the government gives in to their request of a 17 percent wage increase this week.

Meanwhile, Labour Minister Hector Villaveiran warned yesterday that the wave of strikes currently sweeping the country may "seriously affect (its) transition to democracy," and described certain work stoppages as "total anarchy."

The CGTs may get a reply from the government today as regards their request for an "urgent" meeting with President Reynaldo Bignone, union sources said yesterday evening. Earlier in the day, presidential spokesman Eduardo Maschwitz told reporters that the President was "willing" to grant union leaders an interview, although he would "by no means" give in to their wage claims at this meeting.

On the bright side of events, it was disclosed that the Argentine Court Federation (FJA) may call off a nationwide strike scheduled for Thursday, following an agreement signed with the government by which a specially set up committee will study their demands for the reimplementation of a wage differential system.

According to the agreement, signed yesterday during a meeting headed by Interior Minister Llamil Reston, the mixed committee will start working on the issue next Wednesday and is expected to "find a solution to the conflict within five working days."

Some 180,000 bank clerks will go ahead with nationwide work stoppages from noon to 4 pm today and tomorrow, the bank clerks union announced. Bank clerks are protesting against the failure on the part of several banks to implement recent officially granted wage hikes that take their minimum salary to \$a 3,000.

State workers ratified their decision to go ahead with work stoppages affecting 1.3 million workers throughout the country on Thursday and on September 28 and 29 to back up demands for a \$a 3,000 minimum salary. The measure will paralyze national, provincial and municipal public administration nationwide.

Also, some 30,000 bakers added to the occupations already on strike. The bakers, who are demanding a \$a 4,500 minimum salary, will stage unannounced nationwide work stoppages and work to rule.

Meanwhile, truck drivers of the rubbish collectors sector set a 10-day deadline yesterday for employers to give in to their demands for proportional wage increases.

Plastic industry workers were granted a 5 percent [as received] wage increase yesterday. The measure, which is to be effective as from October, will affect some 28,000 workers who had threatened to go on strike as from next week.

GOVERNMENT REJECTS MIR ACCUSATIONS AGAINST SILES

PY221825 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Information Minister Mario Rueda Pena has said that President Hernan Siles Zuazo has at no time abandoned the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] in answer to the accusations made by the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR].

He said: If you ask me what deciding factor influences a politician to take a position regarding the organization he heads or what determining element is needed for the existence of an organization like the UDP, I would answer that the ideology expressed in a government program is the determining factor and element. Ideology is the position which a social group advocates through a political party which conveys how society should be organized and the tactics and strategy needed to reach basic objectives in a set time in the history of a nation.

He added that in the last general election, the people supported the UDP program through their majority vote. This is a national program because it reflects the interests of the majority, who are interested in breaking up the state of dependency paralyzing national progress and preventing the harmonious and independent development of the economy, which must guarantee true national sovereignty, social justice, and democratic stability.

Mario Rueda emphasized that this government program of national and democratic content has at no time been abandoned by President Siles. He added that this program has remained unchanged despite the problems in the UDP. He said: We said we were going to defend the economy of the poor sectors, and this is what we are doing with the state commercialization of sugar and the elimination of the monopoly in passenger transportation through the creation of the National Auto Transportation Enterprise. The UDP program promised to establish a comanagement system in the state productive enterprises, and an example of this is the comanagement program in the Mining Corporation of Bolivia aimed at achieving integration. In conclusion, he said that there is no other comanagement program like it in any other capitalist country.

EDUCATION MINISTER NOT GOING TO NORTH KOREA

PY221850 La Paz Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Minister of Education and Culture Alcides Alvarado Daza will not attend the first meeting of education ministers of the nonaligned countries to be held on 24 September in Pyongyang, DPRK, because of austerity reasons.

Alvarado requested the Foreign Ministry to designate a diplomatic representative assigned near the DPRK to be Bolivia's delegate to this important meeting. A few days ago, the education and culture minister received an official invitation from the North Korean ambassador, (Kim Chong Sik), to attend the meeting.

BOMB EXPLOSION DAMAGES RADIO DIFUSORA DO PARANA

PY222137 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 21 Sep 83 p 4

[Excerpt] A bomb explosion set off a fire and completely destroyed the transmission facilities of Radio Difusora do Parana, in Marechal Candido Rondon, 600 km from Curitiba, at 0130. The police technical department reported that the attack was staged by criminals with experience in handling explosives. The blast caused damages of 100 million cruzeiros.

It is not yet known what kind of bomb was used. Police believe it could have been a dynamite bomb, ruling out a fuel bomb or a Molotov cocktail. Nobody can imagine who the author of the attack may be. Helio Edvino Winter, director and owner of the station, attributes it to someone who may have been offended by a report disseminated by the radio. "It could even be something irrelevant, senseless," he said. He does not admit that it could have been a political attack.

CONGRESS REJECTS GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC PROPOSAL

PY220353 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Tomorrow's newspapers will give a detailed account of the heated session in which Congress voted on decree-law No 2,024 on salary policy.

Opposition parties, which have 244 seats, mobilized 241 deputies. Three PTB [Brazilian Labor Party] members were absent: Ivete Vargas, Mendonca Falcao, and Moacir Franco. The PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party], the PDT [Democratic Labor Party], and the PT [Workers Party] blocs registered no absences.

Congress was thus able to reject the decree, thanks to the votes of 252 deputies, which included 11 votes of dissident members of the ruling PDS [Social Democratic Party].

The vote took only a short time. At 2110, the crowd inside the Congress building began shouting "Out with the IMF," then sang the national anthem.

GALVEAS, PASTORE TO ARRIVE IN NEW YORK 22 SEP

PY221950 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1600 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Finance Minister Ernane Galveas is on his way to New York, expected to arrive there this afternoon. During his stay he will meet with several bankers to discuss the renegotiation of Brazil's foreign debt. Galveas is accompanied by the new Central Bank president, Celso Pastore, who authorized a new dollar rate before departing Brazil.

PINOCHET SCORES SOVIET ANTI-CHILE CAMPAIGN

PY221524 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Relay from Government House by Graciela Contreras]

[Excerpts] Yesterday President Pinochet reiterated that the Army is responsible for the government's strength and security because it provides tranquillity for [word indistinct] because no one can destroy a country by stirring up a civil war if the country's armed forces are firmly united. Thus stated the chief of state during a ceremony honoring the Army held at the Arturo Prats Hall at the Club de la Union.

The chief of state listed the goals which were achieved over the past few years for the benefit of the Chilean community. He said that all these goals were achieved despite the persistent and intense campaign against Chile financed with foreign capital.

[Begin Pinochet recording] The international campaign against (?Chile) is the most cruel campaign ever launched against a country. This campaign, gentlemen, is conducted by a mastermind, that is, by the Russians. It is orchestrated by those who spend millions of dollars to create a distorted image of the Chilean reality. You all witnessed the arrival of some 200 journalists a few days ago who were to photograph the government's ousting. [end recording]

In his speech at the Arturo Prats Hall in the Club de la Union, Pinochet asserted that we are going to overcome all the economic problems even if it means doing thousands of things, taking thousands of measures, but the government is confident and sure that it is going to be successful.

CONSTITUTIONAL COURT TO HEAR CASE AGAINST JARPA

PY211608 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0405 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 20 Sep (EFE) -- The Constitutional Court, which is presided over by Supreme Court Chief Israel Borquez, has decided to listen to charges raised against Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa. The charges were raised by a group of lawyers headed by Fabiola Letelier, sister of the late Orlando Letelier, former Chilean foreign minister who was killed in the United States. The statement is also signed by jurists Alfonso Insunza and Fernando Zegers, who allege that the interior minister has violated constitutional measures.

Among other things, the charges are based on an appeal issued by Interior Minister Jarpa through which he urged Chilean citizens to establish barricades for self-defense. Now those involved in raising the charges will have to pay a bond for court costs and once this has been done, the interior minister will be officially notified about the charges raised against him.

LEFTIST PARTIES SPLIT, BEGIN NEW MOVEMENT

PY230057 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0914 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Santiago, 22 Sep (EFE) -- The creation during the past few hours of the "Popular Democratic Movement," made up partly by Communists and partly by Socialist followers of former Foreign Minister Clodomiro Almeyda's "Popular Unity," has created a schism in the Chilean left.

This group withdrew from the "Socialist Bloc" which embraced the six factions of the former Political Committee for Unity, plus the Christian Left and the "Unitary Popular Action Movement" [MAPU].

Up to this time, there have been two initiatives within the political left, each one trying to achieve its objectives. The members of the "Socialist Bloc" who make up the Democratic Alliance, tried to combine all possible efforts of the left for the creation of a Popular Democratic Proposal which would include, as another member, the Communist Party.

With some Socialist followers of Almeyda, the Communists, for their part, proposed the creation of the "Popular Democratic Movement" which has already been in effect since yesterday, led by the Communists. This is considered an alternative to the Democratic Alliance, within the opposition to the military government headed by General Augusto Pinochet.

According to the newspaper LA SEGUNDA, this event could result in some Socialists who are members of the Democratic Alliance asking for a revision of the policies to be followed with the Communists, to whom the possibility of participating, though indirectly, in the field of action of the Democratic Alliance, has been offered.

But the leaders of the Democratic Alliance's right wing, that is, the Christian Democrats and the Republican Right, will no longer have the problem that representatives of the Communist Party may join its ranks through indirect methods.

In addition to these Socialists, the Christian Democratic Party, and the Republican Right, the two parties close to the center-left -- the Social Democracy and the Radical Party -- are also included in the Democratic Alliance.

With the creation of the new group led by the communists, the Chilean left has been divided in two factions. The most radical group is made up of components of the "Popular Democratic Movement," with Communists, Socialist followers of Almeyda (though not all of them) because some have withdrawn to join the Democratic Alliance), "the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR]," and Radical Socialists of the "La Chispa" group.

Within what could have been called the "Democratic Left" are the six Socialist sectors which had previously been grouped under the name of "Political Committee for Unity," the two MAPU parties, and the Christian Left.

Now, taking into account the fact that this moderate sector of the left is integrated within the Democratic Alliance, the following alternatives of opposition to the government appear: On the one hand, the Democratic Alliance, which is headed by former Foreign Minister Gabriel Valdes, and on the other hand, the "Popular Democratic Movement," based on the Communist Party, and led, in the country, by former public works minister of the Popular Unity, Communist Pascual Barraza, and abroad by Clodomiro Almeyda.

In view of the possible resumption of dialogue, the only ones who are willing to maintain it are the same members of the Democratic Alliance who on two previous occasions met at the house of the archbishop in Santiago, with Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa.

FINANCE MINISTER ON IMPROVED ECONOMIC SITUATION

PA221702 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Bogota -- Finance Minister Edgar Gutierrez Castro has announced that the recent fiscal reform has been completely successful. He added that the government will not attempt to lower interest rates. The minister dismissed speculation concerning a massive devaluation, pointing out that the government's economic success has been due to a separation between the behavior of domestic prices and the devaluation.

Gutierrez Castro made these remarks during an interview with the newspaper DE FRENTE, which the national university has just introduced as its official organ under the leadership of Maria Cristina Amado, the university's press coordinator.

In a discussion with the economist Salomon (?Calmanovich), the finance minister pointed out that the state has collected considerable revenues following the establishment of the tax reform this year. He noted that having collected only the first portion of the income tax, nearly 30 percent more than the amount collected in two quarters last year has already been received. This is a good indication that the country is fully attuned to current fiscal realities. We are firmly committed to a policy of discipline and vigilance.

The minister criticized the past handling of trade affairs and stressed that while an international crisis was emerging, Colombia opened its doors to imports, jeopardizing rather than protecting its national products. What happened was that we Colombians could afford to open our economy just as the great international commercial and financial crisis was beginning, he said.

Regarding interest rates, Gutierrez Castro noted: We have had to handle interest rates with the utmost care, as they directly affect the country's international position. As for our policy on capital, we do not want to force interest rates to a point that will trigger a flight of capital from the country. This is especially true given the dire international situation being experienced. For this reason we must act very prudently and prevent the flight of capital from the country. He added that the causes for uncertainty and speculation have been numerous, especially due to events in neighboring countries.

The minister flatly rejected any possibility that the peso would be massively devalued and indicated that the experience gained both in Colombia during the 1960's and in neighboring nations at the present time has shown that sharp devaluations are rapidly reached and overtaken by increases in wages and prices. For this reason, such devaluations generate accelerated inflation without achieving anything truly positive.

Gutierrez Castro concluded by noting: I believe that we have, through our recent policies, successfully separated the domestic price level from the exchange situation.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS ASYLUM TO 14 NICARAGUANS

PA230401 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Bogota -- The Colombian Government granted asylum today to 14 Nicaraguans who arrived in San Andres last week, fleeing the critical social conditions of that country. Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo said that the Nicaraguans may remain in Colombia, but in the interior of the country because San Andres Island doesn't have sufficient facilities.

GOVERNMENT SUSPENDS BROADCAST OF RADIO PROGRAM

PY230259 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 22 Sep 83 p 12

[Text] The radio program "Super-Wave," which is broadcast in the morning by Radio Nanduti director Humberto Rubin, will no longer be presented. Rubin received a phone call at approximately 1100 today from Roque Fleitas, radio communications director of ANTELCO [National Administration for Telecommunications], informing him of the measure. The radio station then reported the measure a few minutes later. The written version of the resolution, confirming the measure, had not yet been received shortly after noon.

No reason for the program's suspension was given, and the Radio Nanduti director said that the program was broadcast. He added that the program will have to be changed as of tomorrow in compliance with the measure, which succeeds the 30-day suspension imposed earlier on the station. Radio Nanduti was silenced then between 9 July and 9 August 1983.

ECONOMY MINISTRY SENDS 1984 BUDGET TO CONGRESS

PY222142 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 22 Sep 83 p 8

[Excerpt] Yesterday, the executive branch submitted a bill to the National Congress on the national budget for the 1984 fiscal year. Next year, the government plans to spend over 304 billion guaranies, while this year's expenditures have been estimated at 349,285,284,295 guaranies. According to Economy Ministry sources, the budget does not include wage readjustments for public employees and will result in a 16,939,497,000-guarani deficit.

According to a document disseminated by the Economy Ministry's press department yesterday, the bill lists total expenditures of 304,628,094,048 guaranies. Of this figure, 100,914,995,407 guaranies will be spent by the central administration and 203,713,098,641 by decentralized organs.

According to the Economy Ministry, the total expenditures will be financed by regular revenues, special taxes, foreign loans, donations, and current account savings of the central administration, decentralized organs, and public enterprises.

The central administration's expenditures to be financed by regular revenues amount to 83,988,600,000 guaranies; including regular expenditures of 70,636,200,000 guaranies and capital expenditures of 13,352,400,000 guaranies.

The document states that regular revenues have been estimated at 67,049,103,000 guaranies, which would result in a deficit of 16,939,497,000 guaranies. [figures as published]

BELAUNDE ON POSSIBLE COUP, TERRORISTS, DRUGS

PA221947 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 18 Sep 83 pp 1-a, 8-a

[Interview with Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry by German Santamaria, feature writer for EL TIEMPO; at the presidential office in Lima -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Santamaria] Mr President, don't you believe there is a threat of an imminent coup d'etat in Peru now that all the social conditions and guerrilla activity which led to the 1968 coup d'etat are again present?

[Belaunde] My relations with the Armed Forces are extremely cordial. I like to work with responsible people. For example, I so strongly identify with the Navy that I recently traveled with its people along the Amazon, Negro, and Orinoco Rivers to attend the commemoration of liberator Simon Bolivar's birth in Caracas. I have visited every Army garrison and frontier post and closely worked with Army engineers. As for the Air Force, I am like a member of the family because no other head of state in the world has logged more helicopter flying time than I.

[Santamaria] However, Mr President, aren't there threats of a coup d'etat?

[Belaunde] I don't think so. I believe the Armed Forces are themselves aware of their correctness in avoiding a violent change by promoting a return to constitutional rule. Civilians made the choice but the military opened the door by calling for an election to choose members of a constituent assembly to draft a constitution. They abided by the results throughout the process and consequently gained a great deal of prestige. The Armed Forces have realized that this is the proper path because they know their previous involvement in politics harmed them tremendously. They have now recovered their traditional guardian role and are respected by the people and government. I myself work very closely with them.

[Santamaria] However, in view of the long tradition of military coups in Peru, can a president feel at ease in this beautiful palace? Was it not the military who a few weeks ago revealed that coup plans were underway?

[Belaunde] I don't think there is any real threat to the government; these are only isolated incidents. I have never felt insecure, and this is my ninth year here.

[Santamaria] Can you then declare that Peru's democracy is consolidated?

[Belaunde] There is no doubt that every Latin American government faces risks and that now there are more dangers given the current world situation; however, I think this administration is stable because it is democratic and because the people know that it is working honestly and will expire on 28 July 1985.

[Santamaria] Despite its legitimacy and democratic stability, the truth is that your government and that of Colombia are being challenged by rebels. How can this be explained?

[Belaunde] What has happened is that certain groups have realized that they can't assume power through elections. This is similar to a chess game in which one player knows he is going to lose and kicks over the board. These groups have made the mistake of adopting Marxism, Trotskyism, and Maoism, which are unknown here and not understood by the people. They are completely off target because they preach things the people don't understand.

Talk about Marxism-Leninism! It made headway in Cuba after all, because it is an island and its population was post-Columbian. We, on the contrary, have deeper roots and a culture which was here before Columbus arrived. Ours is a different reality, one in which education, but not culture, may be lacking. To be illiterate is one thing but to lack culture is another.

[Santamaria] Would you say then that groups such as Shining Path are no real threat to Peru's democracy?

[Belaunde] That's right. They want to destroy democracy but will not succeed. Violence has never brought anyone to the presidential chair. It has been won through mainly bloodless military coups, and also through imposition. I can't recall anyone who has reached it through violence, by walking over a pile of bodies. Peru rejects violence, and this is another fact which the communists overlook. They don't realize that violence may achieve something in other places but not here. Violence has never led to power here. Our parties have closed the door on violence whenever it has arisen, and those who employed it have never reached the presidency.

[Santamaria] However, we do have the case of Nicaragua, where guerrillas reached power....

[Belaunde] Let's talk about Colombia and Peru, which have now had guerrilla movements for 40 years. For example, there was an active guerrilla movement during my previous administration. Did it get anywhere? There was a military coup that was perhaps an indirect consequence of it, but the guerrillas got nowhere. They barely reached the cemetery.

[Santamaria] Would you say, Mr President, that the guerrillas trigger military coups?

[Belaunde] No one knows whose nest he is feathering. The positive aspect about the subversives is that they don't know who they are working for. Naturally, they don't work for the government; but they may well be working for a coup d'etat. Deep inside, this is their intention, because all of these movements are inspired from abroad.

[Santamaria] That is what all presidents say. Is there really any evidence that Peruvian guerrillas have foreign links?

[Belaunde] What was the nature of the guerrilla movement during my previous administration? Who led the guerrilla movement in Bolivia but Che Guevara himself? The current case of Shining Path is something else. I don't mean to say they are identical, but it is a variation of the same theme -- that of subversion instigated from abroad. Maybe it does use local people, and it may have convinced a deranged minority, but it is of foreign origin.

[Santamaria] Are these rebels also being financed from abroad?

[Belaunde] It is clear that financing subversion in countries such as Colombia and Peru now primarily comes from drug trafficking. We are dealing with drug-terrorism. Drug traffickers stop at nothing in their efforts to send out cocaine paste. Therefore, if they have to deliver weapons to be able to ship the paste, they will do so. Those weapons kill people physically and the paste kills them morally although it is still murder, homicide.

[Santamaria] Is there any proof of this link, especially at the international level, between Colombia and Peru?

[Belaunde] There is no doubt about it. We have the evidence, especially regarding the cooperation between cocaine traffickers, most of whom are Colombians, and members of Shining Path.

[Santamaria] Can we conclude by saying that there is an alliance between cocaine traffickers and the rebels?

[Belaunde] Please understand that I cannot simply open my desk drawer and present the evidence to you, as it relates to an ongoing investigation. However, I can repeat that no doubt exists about an alliance at the international level between drug traffickers and various subversive groups. All this is called drug-terrorism. What do you think the M-19 [19 April] Movement's source of money was? Where does Shining Path's financing come from? It is clear that they get some money from bank robberies and kidnappings, but it is also true that the bulk of their budget comes from drug-terrorists. In this regard, today's subversion differs from that of the 1960's in that funds at that time were solely obtained internationally from such communist countries as Cuba. They now have realized that cocaine traffickers are an excellent source of financing, reaching a point that their alliance threatens the security of such countries as Bolivia, Colombia, and Venezuela.

[Santamaria] Can we say then that together the drug traffickers and rebels could possibly take power in those countries?

[Belaunde] I don't think they could win complete power; however, they have already achieved a certain degree of economic and political power in our countries. We are facing a threat, a challenge to our democracy through subversion and drug trafficking. This is a complex and dangerous situation for both countries. Note that the involvement of Italian criminals in this has been proven and that the Italian police have revealed their names. We are dealing with two democracies facing the terror of the Colombian, Peruvian and Italian mafias in alliance with the rebels and terrorists that are pursuing the objectives of international terrorism. Those countries' democratic systems have possibly never faced a more complex and delicate situation than this one.

[Santamaria] In other words, you propose that drug traffickers and rebels be dealt with in the same fashion?

[Belaunde] The two might be different, but the Latin American situation has united them. Remember what happened in the Ayacucho jail: The terrorists blasted the jail with dynamite, occupied it, and released 200 prisoners. We have been able to recapture only 20 of them. There are drug traffickers as well as terrorists among the fugitives. They had befriended each other in jail, where they drafted plans and escaped to work together. This is precisely why I believe that it will be necessary to fight them in the same way, because they have established an alliance that is aimed at destroying our countries' democratic regimes.

GOVERNMENT REBUKES AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL CHARGES

PP11808 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Amnesty International has made slanderous and extremely irresponsible accusations against Peru's Constitutional government in connection with terrorist actions in the central portion of the country, which is currently in a state of emergency.

1. In Ayacucho, the government is strictly complying with its constitutional duty to fight antisocial and criminal actions.
2. The communique released today by the political-military command of the emergency zone reporting on the latest criminal attacks carried out by the terrorists is proof that Amnesty International's accusations are slanderous.

Following is the communique released by General Noel this morning:

Last night approximately 150 subversives in the localities of Guaya and Cayana attacked Chiquihua community. The subversives killed 11 peasants and wounded 19 others, including 5 women and 2 youths. Some of the wounded peasants were evacuated to Las Canarias, where Army troops and civil guard personnel are stationed. Two of the peasants died in Las Canarias, and the remaining ones were admitted to the hospital in Ayacucho, where they are being treated.

Security forces are searching for the subversives, who fled to (Arcaja) and the (Pampa) River.

3. It is regrettable and also significant that Amnesty International, which purports to show interest in Peru's affairs, should have ignored all the innocent victims who have tragically died, in addition to the victims reported in this communique, and the two policemen buried yesterday.

4. Amnesty International's recent accusations against the government over the death of a professor who later turned out to be alive and well are proof of its lack of seriousness and credibility. The clarification of these groundless charges obviously prompted the new slanderous accusations of Amnesty International.

APRA Notes Its Displeasure

PY221940 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Deputy Alan Garcia Perez, secretary general of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance, APRA, stated today that he was amazed at and displeased with the accusations made by Amnesty International, adding that he could not understand how the international organization could make accusations based on unsubstantiated evidence.

I don't know where Amnesty International got its evidence to make these accusations on the alleged disappearance of people in Ayacucho, he said. Alan Garcia noted that Shining Path has recently intensified its activity, resulting in the deaths of many innocent peasants and policemen.

POLICE ARREST PEOPLE PROMOTING PROTEST DAY

PY221843 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0259 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 21 Sep (EFE) -- Several people were arrested by police today when they were distributing pamphlets in connection with the second protest day called for next Sunday. The Sunday protest will be the first nationwide protest.

Colonel Washington Varela, chief of the Montevideo police, stated that various opposition groups have called for a peoples' protest, and urged the people not to carry out any actions that could disrupt public order during this "peaceful protest." The protest to be held on Sunday, 1 month after the massive "empty-pot demonstration" held in Montevideo, will consist of neighborhood blackouts and banging of pots as of 2000 (2300 GMT).

Similarly, many leaflets of underground leftist groups urging the people to participate in the protest day have been distributed in various parts of Montevideo.

Leaders of the "Colorado" and "Blanco" Parties, the main political groups, warned that leftist groups were trying to "take advantage" of the situation.

The illegal "Communist Party" distributed pamphlets referring to the "63-year struggle to defend the interests of the working class and the people" and requesting "unity to overthrow the dictatorship."

GENERAL REPORTS COLOMBIAN ELN REBELS SURROUNDED

PA222009 Paris AFP in Spanish 1930 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Caracas, 22 Sep (AFP) -- The Colombian and Venezuelan Armies have surrounded the Colombian guerrillas who made an incursion into Venezuelan territory last Saturday, Venezuelan Defense Minister General Humberto Alcalde Alvarez declared today. "There may well be important developments in the next few hours" as a result of the encirclement, Gen Alcalde Alvarez added.

The Colombian and Venezuelan Armies "are combing" the border areas of Cutufi, the jungles of San Camilo and Paramo de El Tama, 900 km southwest of Caracas. The area corresponds to the States of Apure and Tachira in Venezuela and to the Arauca Intendancy and the northern Department of Santander in Colombia.

The soldiers are pursuing Colombian insurgents belonging to the Army of National Liberation (ELN), whose "Domingo Lain" command killed a Venezuelan soldier and wounded eight others in Cutufi last Saturday. The guerrilla group attacked the guardpost in the region.

According to Alcalde Alvarez, it is difficult to ascertain the number of rebels who staged the attack, but there could have been 100 men. Some 20 attacked the post while the others offered support and served as lookout.

The minister confirmed that 18 have been arrested on the Venezuelan side on suspicion of belonging to or supporting the ELN guerrillas. "All of them are Colombian," Alcalde Alvarez added.

ZAMBRANO, SURINAME'S ALIBUX DISCUSS RELATIONS

PA220438 Paris AFP in Spanish 0012 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Caracas, 21 Sep (AFP) -- L. E. Alibux, prime minister of Suriname, met here today with Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano as part of the Surinamese effort to end its regional isolation. Suriname is also trying to improve relations with Colombia and Mexico following the coup of 8 December 1982.

Alibux, who also holds the post of foreign minister, is in Caracas to participate in the Ninth Council of the Latin American Economic System (SELA), which concluded its deliberations in the Venezuelan capital today.

The Surinamese Foreign Ministry has characterized the meeting between Alibux and Zambrano as "important for the strengthening of relations between the two countries." These ties were completely frozen following the coup d'etat that put Colonel Daysi Bouterse in power and charges that his regime had murdered journalists as well as members of the opposition. The meeting between Alibux and Zambrano permitted Alibux "a rapprochement" with the foreign ministers of Mexico and Colombia, Bernardo Sepulveda and Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo, respectively, according to statements by John H. Kolader, director general of the Surinamese Foreign Ministry, to VENPRES, the Venezuelan state news agency.

Kolader said that the Venezuelan foreign minister visited Paramaribo in November 1982 and that after the coup the Surinamese Foreign Ministry tried to arrange another meeting in February 1983, but failed.

Kolader visited Caracas in March, meeting with Venezuelan Vice Foreign Minister Oswaldo Paez Pumar, and a meeting with Zambrano was finally secured. "The two ministers discussed ways to strengthen bilateral relations as well as other Latin American matters. This meeting was very important for us," the Surinamese Foreign Ministry official said. He noted that Suriname participated in the SELA meeting "to demonstrate that it wants to cooperate with Latin America." He said: "Our policy is one of struggle for decolonization, and this struggle can succeed only if we are integrated into Latin America."

MEXICAN FOREIGN SECRETARY ON CONTADORA GROUP

FL221748 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0425 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Caracas, 21 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor said here today that the Contadora Group's most urgent task is to avoid an armed confrontation in Central America, which has built walls of political containment to avoid one. He said that the fact that an explosion has not occurred this year in the Central American powder keg is important, but that the dangers have not gone away. Sepulveda stated: I am sure that we can bring the elements of compromise together that will bring peace and coexistence to Central America.

The foreign secretary indicated that it is fundamental to begin overall disarmament in the area. We are in the phase of determining the most suitable ways of putting this general disarmament principle into practice in order to reduce tension in the Central American conflict.

With respect to the preparation of a draft peace treaty during the last meeting of the Contadora Group, he said that this would represent a very significant advance in our process, because a series of fundamental principles for peace and coexistence in Central America was accepted. Such a document is subject to approval by politically strong governments. From it would be derived specific instruments for the institutionalization of the understanding.

The Mexican foreign secretary left open the possibility of holding another meeting of the Contadora Group foreign ministers (from the countries of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama) during the first 2 weeks of October. He did not specify the site of the meeting.

Sepulveda arrived in Caracas to participate in the meeting of the Latin American Economic System (SELA), which concluded today in the Venezuelan capital. During his visit, he met with Luis Herrera Campins, president of that country; Jose Alberto Zambrano, Sepulveda's counterpart; Jose Ignacio Moreno Leon, the minister of Energy, and Humberto Calderon, president of the state petroleum company of Venezuela (PDVSA).

CUBAN BANK CHIEF ON FOREIGN DEBT REFINANCING

FL221848 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Raul Leon Torras, president of the National Bank of Cuba, said in Caracas, Venezuela that the terms of the negotiation of the Latin American foreign debt should not constitute a financial and socioeconomic setback for the region. In statements to the local press, Leon Torras said that refinancing conditions for the countries of the area should be structured to permit sustained economic development. The Cuban official also severely condemned monetary prescriptions that the International Monetary Fund tries to impose, with grave consequences for the less developed countries.

Leon Torras' statements were made after he participated as head of the Cuban delegation in the 37th meeting of the heads of the Central Banks of Latin America and Spain, which took place in Caracas.

ISRAELI AMBASSADOR ON CONTADORA GROUP EFFORTS

FL221621 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0105 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Mexico City, 21 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Today Israel's new ambassador to Mexico, Moshe Arad, stated that his country supports the Contadora Group's efforts aimed at achieving peace in Central America.

The Jewish ambassador arrived today in Mexico City to replace Gur Arien. He announced he will soon present to President Miguel de la Madrid the credentials accrediting him as his country's new ambassador to Mexico. Moshe Arad also said his country not only wants peace in the Middle East, but in the entire world.

Israel's new ambassador to Mexico sent a message to the Jewish community residing in Mexico, which will celebrate the Jewish new year in 10 days.

TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION WITH SPAIN DISCUSSED

FL221429 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0015 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Mexico City, 21 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico and Spain have signed a commercial agreement calling for increased exports and technological exchange between the two countries, the Commerce and Industrial Development Secretariat has said.

In a communique released today, the secretariat revealed the results of the sixth meeting of the commercial and economic subcommission and the fourth meeting of the subcommission for industrial energy and mining cooperation between Mexico and Spain held in Spain 19-21 September.

Mexico was represented by Commerce and Industrial Development Secretary Hector Hernandez Cervantes and Spain by Commerce Minister Luis de Velasco. They agreed to use both countries' lines of financing more effectively and to increase mutual exports. The possibility of technological cooperation by the Mexican Petroleum Institute with the Spanish oil industry and the supplying of Spain with Mexican oil were also discussed at the meeting.

The communique said that in exchange, Spain will provide technological advice for Mexico's small- medium-sized industries in the area of railroads, fish farming, solar energy, and electronic data processing. It added that the progress made in joint cooperation on the construction of Mexico fishing ships was also analyzed.

PEMEX ANNOUNCES INCREASED CRUDE SALES TO JAPAN

FL221806 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0436 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 21 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Today Pemex announced that beginning in October it will export 160,000 barrels of crude daily to Japan, 50,000 barrels more than it exported to Japan through September.

FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS ON CONTADORA MISSION

PA222000 Paris AFP in Spanish 1757 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Panama, 22 Sep (AFP) -- Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega embarked today on a lightning tour of the Central American countries to reactivate the Contadora Group's efforts to secure peace in the region. It was reported that the Panamanian diplomat is carrying a document prepared by the presidents of Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico, and Panama, which he will deliver to the presidents of the five Central American nations.

Ortega will meet briefly at noon with Fernando Volio, his Costa Rican counterpart, at Costa Rica's international airport, official sources in that country have reported.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman has said that the Panamanian foreign minister's mission is to brief Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge and the other presidents of the region on the document. Ortega will not meet with Monge personally, but will talk with him by telephone, the official spokesman said.

From Costa Rica, Ortega will go to Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala on the same mission, the source added.

BRIEFS

POLITICAL PARTY SPLIT -- The Popular Liberal Front of Panama has issued a manifesto addressed to the Panamanian Liberal Party indicating that "by the unanimous decision of its leaders, the Popular Liberal Front has decided to separate from the Liberal Party" and to end its status as that party's affiliate in order "to join the Liberal Party's legitimate leaders in their determination to register the Authentic Liberal Party." The communique notes that "the country has witnessed how the leaders who were elected during the farcical 8 May convention sought to attain power within the Liberal Party only so that they could negotiate with a planned military candidacy, thus serving personal interests in the hope of securing positions within a government that liberalism has vowed to struggle against." The manifesto is signed by President Ricaurte Franco and Executive Secretary Jesus Venencia of the Popular Liberal Front. [Summary] [Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 22 Sep 83 pp A-1, D-10 PA]

NEW RADIO STATION -- Trial broadcasts of the new station Radio Ritmo have already been heard. The radio station is headquartered in Panama City and broadcasts on 1,020 kHz. [Excerpt] [Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 22 Sep 83 p 56 PA]

NEW AGRICULTURE FEDERATION -- The Panamanian Federation of Associations of Agricultural Producers and Professionals [Federacion Panamena de Asociaciones de Productores y Profesionales Agropecuarios -- Fepppagro] has been created in accordance with Paragraph No 5 of Article 64 of the Civil Code. It will serve as an umbrella organization to unite and lead the agricultural sector and to protect its interests, as well as to represent that sector before the national and international communities and to promote and carry out research to improve production. [Summary] [Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 22 Sep 83 p 5-A PA]

BELIZEPRIME MINISTER CITED ON ST GEORGE'S CAYE DAY

FL211307 Belize SUNDAY TIMES in English 11 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister's statement on St George's Caye Day September 10, 1983: Despite our willingness to cooperate, a united celebration is not possible this year.

In the past we celebrated the tenth of September as the National Day and Saint George's Caye Day. The Belizean anthem recalls that "our fathers, the Baymen, valiant and bold, drove back the invader, this heritage hold."

Today we hold this heritage. We also hold fast Belize's independence with all its sovereign duties and rights and all its territory. In order not to cause further disunity and division, the Independence Celebrations Committee decided not to organize a competing civic ceremony on September tenth. May we all have a happy Saint George's Caye Day and let us unite to celebrate the second anniversary of our independence, September 21, 1983.

GOVERNMENT NEGOTIATING SUGAR INDUSTRY PURCHASE

FL221237 Belize SUNDAY TIMES in English 18 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] Minister of Trade and Industry, Mr Guadalupe Pech, has informed canefarmers that the team of experts from the United Nations has submitted its report on evaluation of proposals by Tate and Lyle, to sell the majority of shares of Belize Sugar Industries Ltd.

Minister Pech spoke to a joint meeting of the Corozal and Orange Walk Divisional Committees of the Cane Farmers Association last Tuesday. The meeting was also attended by Minister of Natural Resources, Mr Florencio Marin, the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Trade, Mr Egbert Grinage, the Sugar Board Secretary, Mr Libby Ayuso, and Mr R. Swift, representing the Cabinet sub-committee.

After studying the report, Government has decided to accept the team's recommendation to pursue negotiations with Tate and Lyle. The sub-committee, headed by Mr Swift, has been instructed by Cabinet to prepare suggested details on the terms and conditions for the transfer of the company's assets as a basis for further negotiations between Government and Tate and Lyle.

Minister Pech assured canefarmers that Government was seeking the best possible technical advice in the best interest of the sugar industry. He added that participation of the farming community would be of invaluable assistance to the Swift sub-committee in the formulation of recommendations. Canefarmers in turn have assured the Minister that they will cooperate in whatever proposals ensure the development of the sugar industry.

COSTA RICAMONGE REITERATES U.S. AID NOT BEING SOUGHT

PA220452 Paris AFP in Spanish 2036 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Excerpt] San Jose, 21 Sep (AFP) -- President Luis Alberto Monge today announced that General Paul Gorman, commander in chief of the U.S. Southern Command, will begin a visit to Costa Rica today.

In a statement to the press, Monge pointed out that he will hold a meeting with Gorman this afternoon, but said he does not know what topics will be discussed at the meeting, at which Curtin Winsor, U.S. ambassador to Costa Rica, will also be present.

Meanwhile, Monge described as "absolutely false" reports that his government will ask the United States for military aid and sophisticated equipment in order to face possible terrorist threats. "It is a shame that such reports continue to circulate here," the president said, adding that "Costa Rica does not have an army, does not plan on having one, and is not disposed to spend one cent on war material."

GOVERNMENT POSTPONES MEETING WITH NICARAGUA

PA221247 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0004 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] San Jose, 21 Sep (DPA) -- The Costa Rican Government, acting through the State Security Council, has decided "that it will not attend the meeting" of the joint Costa Rican-Nicaraguan commission scheduled to be held on 26 and 27 September in Costa Rica. According to the communique President Monge's government has sent to the Nicaraguan Sandinist Junta, the meeting "must be postponed" until "a number of unclear points are resolved." These "unclear points" have recently strained relations between the two countries.

FREE TRADE WITH EL SALVADOR REESTABLISHED

PA221736 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] In a meeting held a few days ago in the Salvadoran capital, the Governments of Costa Rica and El Salvador agreed to eliminate all current measures restricting free trade between the two countries.

According to Odalier Villalobos, deputy minister of economy and commerce, the two nations have also agreed to refrain from adopting unilateral decisions that affect trade without previously exhausting the option of dialogue.

The agreement also stipulates that El Salvador will submit a Costa Rican proposal, dealing with the inclusion of several products on the official market, to its Monetary Board. The products proposed by our country for inclusion in the official exchange agreement are incandescent light bulbs, fluorescent lamps, tissue paper, paper towels, napkins, brushes, fabrics, and liquor. Costa Rica has also proposed -- if these products cannot be included in the official market -- that the raw materials used in their manufacture be transferred to the parallel market in El Salvador.

Another party of the agreement establishes that the central banks of Costa Rica and El Salvador will examine ways to facilitate the process of making payments for trade and on outstanding debts, and will recommend appropriate measures.

Finally, the two nations' governments agreed to call on a technical group composed of officials from their central banks and economic integration directorates to assess the outstanding private debt and to propose methods of payment.

With the signing of this agreement in the Salvadoran capital, free trade between Costa Rica and El Salvador has been reestablished, Odalier Villalobos said. He pointed out that with the conclusion of this agreement with the Salvadoran Government, our country has solved all of its bilateral trade problems with Central America.

He said in closing that the only pending problem is that with Nicaragua, which is not related to trade restrictions but to a very large debt.

As a consequence of the restrictive trade measures imposed by Costa Rica, El Salvador had closed its borders to cookies, candies, tissue paper, towels, napkins, records, tapes, and lightbulbs from our country.

EL SALVADOR

AFP: FMLN-FDR AGREE TO 29 SEP BOGOTA MEETING

PA222122 Paris AFP in Spanish 2028 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Mexico City, 22 Sep (AFP) -- The first formal conversations between the Salvadorans guerrillas and the country's Peace Commission will be carried out in Bogota on 29 September, as confirmed today by the Political-Diplomatic Commission of the FMLN-FDR.

During a press conference, Hector Oquell, representing the commission, pointed out that the meeting will initiate discussion on all problems related to the conflict, "not just the subject of the next general election in El Salvador."

ANTI-COMMUNIST GROUP COMMUNIQUE ON KIDNAPPING

PA230306 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] We will read part of the communique sent to YSKL's communications center by the Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez Anti-Communist Brigade. It was received a few moments ago by this station. Part of the communique reads:

The Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez Anti-Communist Brigade reports to the world that at 0700 on 20 September, Amilcar Martinez Argueda was arrested. He is a man with a thick communist dossier and is being tried for high treason against the homeland.

Martinez Argueda joined the Communist Party in 1936 [as heard], and became a fully active member in the student sector. He dedicated 12 years to the achievement of a bachelor's degree. Then studied law and economy, including studies in Europe, but he did not graduate. He can only claim student status as a chronic vegetable, a characteristic of the professional agitators under Moscow's orders.

In 1952 he was expelled from the country for his activist ways, which he shared with sinister men like Cayetano Carpio, Rodolfo Jimenez Barrios, Miguel Angel Flores, Jorge Sol Castellanos, and others.

The Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez Anti-Communist Brigade, interpreting the people's deep desire for peace, intends to eliminate all bad Salvadorans and foreigners, whatever their position, post, or rank.

This was part of the communique sent to YSKL's communications center concerning the arrest of Amilcar Martinez Argueda.

HAVANA CITES UNGO ON U.S. POLICY, DIALOGUE

PA222003 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] The Salvadoran FDR has not broken off its contact with Richard Stone, U.S. special envoy to Central America, because it feels that the United States is one of the parties directly involved in the conflict.

In an interview granted to EL DIA, a Mexican daily, Guillermo Manuel Ungo, president of the Salvadoran rebel organization, emphasized the importance of that contact, and added that both parties recognize the great complexity of the Salvadoran conflict and the need to hold several meetings to discuss it.

We have not agreed on a date for the next meeting, Ungo said, but the need to maintain communications and a willingness to negotiate was recorded in a joint statement.

The Salvadoran rebel pointed out that at a time when the United States has claimed that it supports a political solution to the conflict and the efforts of the Contadora Group, President Ronald Reagan's administration is increasing its aid to the Salvadoran military regime.

VENCEREMOS REPORTS 17 CASUALTIES IN CAMPAIGN

PA220347 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 22 Sep 83

[War report issued by the General Command of the FMLN's Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade in Morazan on 21 September 1983]

[Text] The General Command of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade informs our people that within the framework of the FMLN's nationwide military campaign Independence, Liberty, and Democracy for El Salvador, our Companero Felix Santos Mejia, known as Moises, a member of the special forces section of the Brigade's Southern Group, fell while fighting heroically. We wish to stress the qualities of revolutionary [words indistinct] that have made our Companero Moises an example of revolutionary militance. With his death in combat, 17 freedom fighters of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade have heroically lost their lives since the beginning of our current campaign to win independence, liberty, and democracy for our fatherland.

Eternal glory to our revolutionary heroes who have fallen in battle. Long live the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade! Long live the FMLN! Long live our military campaign Independence, Liberty, and Democracy for El Salvador! Revolution or death, we will win!

FARABUNDO MARTI REPORTS COMMANDER CLELIA KILLED

PA220223 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] We communicate to all our people the death of Companera Lilian Mercedes Letona, Commander Clelia. Commander Clelia, who was a prisoner of the regime, rejoined the guerrillas and was killed on 1 August, a demonstration of her total devotion to the revolution's cause -- the independence and liberty of our people.

For our fallen companeros, we swear to win. Commander Clelia, toward victory always.

GUATEMALATELEPHONE TOWER BLAST DISRUPTS COMMUNICATIONS

PA221351 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050

[Text] Yesterday, unidentified men with explosives blew up the Piedras telephone tower, which carries lines between Zacapa and Izabal departments, thus interrupting communications in several departments. As a result of the incident, communications between the capital and Izabal, Zacapa, Chiquimula, Jutiapa, and Jalapa departments were out all day.

FAHSEN REPORTS AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL MEETING

PA221435 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Federico Fahsen Ortega has responded to Amnesty International on the country's human rights situation. He spoke about this on his return from Brussels.

Fahsen Ortega noted that he met with Amnesty International leaders headed by (Willie Laetz), one of its vice presidents, in the Belgian capital. He discussed charges of human rights violations in Guatemala and responded to some questions from Amnesty International.

This is the first time a Guatemalan Government official has made contact with leaders of this organization. Fahsen Ortega said that the talks were friendly and that certain misunderstandings were cleared up through his thorough explanation of Guatemala's current situation -- including information on the progress made toward a return to constitutional government, the amnesty decree, and the elimination of the so-called special courts -- to the Amnesty International leaders.

The Guatemalan deputy foreign minister reported that he was told how the international organization works, and that he received documents concerning its worldwide activities, including periodic reports on the human rights situation in every country. He said that Amnesty International reports on human rights violations everywhere, including both socialist countries and those described as rightist dictatorships.

Fahsen Ortega added that the current government will seek to maintain contacts with this organization so that the progress in human rights made by this government can be a matter of record.

During his trip to Europe and the United States, the deputy foreign minister also met with ILO officials, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, and other UN leaders.

5 SOLDIERS KILLED BY MINE EXPLOSIONS IN PETEN

PA222028 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Summary] "Five soldiers were killed and 10 were wounded during two attacks on military vehicles in Peten Department today. Colonel Edgar Djalma Dominguez, Army information chief, has provided details of the incident:"

[Begin recording] A truck traveling on a road in the town of La Libertad, Peten Department, hit a Claymore mine this morning. "Five soldiers were killed and six were wounded." "Military movement increased in the area as a result of this action. Unfortunately, at 1500 a military vehicle that was patrolling the same road hit another Claymore mine. Four soldiers were wounded. They were immediately taken to the military hospital." [end recording]

GUERRILLAS ATTACK SUCHITEPEQUEZ POLICE STATION

PA222012 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Subversives staged attacks today in northern and southern Guatemala, inflicting casualties on the Army and the police, while the amnesty granted by the government to the guerrillas is still in effect.

Captain Hector Antonio Calderon Jeron, deputy chief of the national police detachment in San Antonio Suchitepequez, was shot to death when the police substation was attacked with grenades and heavy-caliber weapons by a group of subversives. Reports indicate that more than 10 guerrillas arrived in two vehicles which they had stolen moments before in the local park and from a nearby highway. They attacked the building from about 25 meters. The policemen took cover in the substation and answered the fire. The deputy chief was at a window when he was shot in the head by a Galil rifle. Since their efforts to enter the substation were frustrated, the subversives fled, in the stolen vehicles. A woman believed to be their leader was wounded and fell, but two of her comrades picked her up, put her in one of the vehicles, and fled toward the mountains.

HONDURAS

NOTE SENT TO NICARAGUA TO PROTEST ABDUCTIONS

PA221923 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Through the Foreign Affairs Secretariat the Honduran Government has requested the immediate return of two Honduran citizens who were kidnapped by the Sandinist People's Army, which entered our territory on 20 September at La Redonda, Paraiso Department.

The two Hondurans -- Porfirio Nunez and Marco Briceno -- were captured by more than 80 Sandinist troops, who crossed the Poteca River and remained in Honduras for 30 minutes.

Acting Honduran Foreign Secretary Arnulfo Pineda Lopez sent a strongly worded note to Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman protesting this new violation of Honduran sovereignty and calling for the immediate return of the two abducted Hondurans.

LABOR LEADER SEEKS ASYLUM IN MEXICAN EMBASSY

PA221920 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Excerpts] A leader of the General Central Organization of Workers [CGT] has taken refuge in the Mexican Embassy for political reasons.

Guillermo Osorio, former secretary for cooperative affairs of the CGT Executive Council, sought asylum in the Mexican Embassy within the last 48 hours, sources close to the embassy have confirmed. The sources did not specify Osorio's motives for seeking asylum at the Mexican mission, although it has been learned unofficially that the former CGT leader was wanted by the police on the charge of serving as a contact for the subversive groups operating in the country.

It has been learned that the Mexican Embassy is making arrangements to obtain a safe conduct for Osorio so that he may leave Honduras for any country that agrees to accept him as a political exile.

NICARAGUA

U.S. SAID LINKED TO 'DEFAMATORY' MEDIA CAMPAIGN

PA222237 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Nicaragua has rejected a defamatory campaign attempting to link its government with presumed plans to assassinate anti-Sandinist elements in Costa Rica. The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has stated that several capitalist news agencies and some Costa Rican newspapers are trying to link the Nicaraguan Government with a Spaniard arrested a few days ago in Costa Rica on charges of attempting to assassinate deserter Eden Pastora.

This new slanderous campaign, the note says, is linked to the U.S. Government's strategy to destroy the Sandinist people's revolution, and these propagandistic efforts are occurring while serious attempts are being made to find a peaceful solution to the Central American situation and improve the cooperation between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

The document concludes by asserting the Nicaraguan Government's total respect for other nations' rights.

Meanwhile, Nicaragua will report to the Pan-American Health Organization (OPS) on the deterioration of health conditions in its border areas as a result of the counter-revolutionary aggression initiated by the United States. Lea Guido, Nicaraguan health minister and current president of the Executive Council of that Pan-American body will travel to the organization's headquarters in Washington tomorrow to explain the results of the military aggression in Nicaragua.

It is feared that outbreaks of poliomyelitis and other infectious-contagious diseases will occur in the zones under attack due to the lack of medication and surgical equipment resulting from the counterrevolutionary activities in Nicaragua.

COMMISSION TO PREPARE DRAFT OF ELECTORAL LAW

PA230310 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] The State Council yesterday formed a special commission charged with preparing a preliminary draft of the electoral law with a view to the elections scheduled for 1985. The commission, which is headed by Commander Carlos Nunez, president of this colegislative body, will hold a series of meetings with political parties, labor and student organizations, and the business sector in order to guarantee a law that responds to Nicaraguan reality.

The 1985 elections will take place despite increasing counterrevolutionary incursions, the president of the State Council said, pointing out that the electoral process, in addition to guaranteeing massive participation of the people, should legitimize the power achieved and contribute to the consolidation of the economic, political, and social regime we are constructing.

STATE COUNCIL PARDONS 18 'MANIPULATED' INDIANS

PA221406 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Report by Miriam Palacios]

[Excerpt] The State Council, meeting in regular session, has just approved a request to pardon 17 Miskitos and 1 Sumu Indian who had participated in counterrevolutionary activities on the grounds that they had been manipulated by enemies of the people.

The request, introduced by a special commission, made note of the fact that these groups were culturally deprived and discriminated against while under British colonialism, U.S. imperialism, and the rapacious Somoza regime. They were never allowed to become aware of their Nicaraguan nationality. This made them vulnerable to manipulation by counterrevolutionary elements who, taking advantage of their religious feelings and traditional way of life, managed to gain their support in a fight which ran counter to their own best interest. Indeed, they were often unaware that they were breaking the law.

As a result of the special commission's efforts, those who recovered their freedom today were able to express their feelings -- thanks to the opportunity provided by the Sandinist people's revolution to return to society. Many of the Miskitos in various penal centers and open prison farms expressed their desire to remain there in order to continue their agricultural work. Others declared their intention to work in the Pacific region, in Managua, or on the Atlantic coast to join their relatives.

The group that was pardoned today includes 11 women, several elderly people, and a (Morau) pastor. They have all participated in various activities at their respective centres.

Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez, president of the State Council, closed the debate and declared the Council's approval of the measure by saying: We hope that they will take advantage of this opportunity, and that they will not commit the same mistake again.

VOICE OF SANDINO REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENTS

ARDE Rejects Government 'Lies'

PA221745 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] In an effort to counter the truth of recent Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] war reports on successful actions in El Castillo Cardenas, and other places, the defense minister -- a liar -- fabricates and manipulates news in order to make the people believe that ARDE is suffering constant defeats and that important political and military members of the organization have been killed.

We again wish to report that our actions in El Castillo have been a success; that we have sustained few casualties compared to the enemy; that we destroyed enemy artillery positions and seized rocket launchers; that our forces are constantly harassing the enemy; and that its casualties inside the historic fortress [words indistinct] are high.

The enemy eventually abandoned the heavily defended town of El Castillo. ARDE forces did not occupy El Castillo because that would have been a tactical mistake, since ours is not a fight for territory.

The enemy is using all the means at its disposal to maintain the image of an invincible army. In truth, however, the enemy's morale is very low because it does not have a truly patriotic cause to defend.

Not long ago, one of the Ortegas declared that several ARDE planes had been shot down. The only one shot down was an unarmed plane carrying medicine, supplies, and clothing. It is not true that that plane was shot down by the enemy's antiaircraft batteries; the plane was shot down by a Soviet missile.

The plane that Mueller and Roman were flying was not shot down by the totalitarian antiaircraft batteries; the plane crashed because it was caught in the shock wave produced by the dropping of its bombs at a very low altitude. Mueller and Roman were flying a lightly-armed commercial plane.

Another totalitarian lie is the claim that the FSLN's antiaircraft batteries shot down the ARDE plane which attacked Corinto. This, and the report that it crashed at sea, are lies which no one believes. ARDE knows that the pilots returned safely to base after successfully carrying out their mission.

We have to laugh at the way the communists manipulate the news. If our pilot had crashed at sea, we would have admitted it and rendered posthumous homage. There is no reason for us to conceal our dead.

ARDE Prisoners on Hunger Strike

PA221307 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Costa Rican news broadcasts monitored here in southern Nicaragua reveal that three members of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, who were captured 3 months ago by Costa Rican officials near the border have been on a hunger strike for the past week. They were captured in the area of Los Chiles, a border town in Costa Rica, for entering that country while bearing arms. They were on their day off after engaging in heavy clashes, according to statements made by the Nicaraguan combatants.

The hunger strike is intended to protest their indefinite detention, for they argue that no crime has been committed.

To date, soldiers belonging to the pro-Soviet army who are caught while engaged in activities in Costa Rica are released and returned to their own country following the usual interrogation. In contrast, the treatment of the Nicaraguan patriots, accused of being in Costa Rica while carrying weapons, has been more strict. They are not allowed to offer any explanation, not even the excuse given by the totalitarian government for its troops, which is that they got lost in the border zone. It is only with the last 11 EPS [Sandinist People's Army] members who were captured near Barra del Colorado that the Security Ministry seems to have decided to show some energy, following a ridiculous number of infiltrations by the troops of Managua's government.

LE MONDE CITES FDN LEADERS ON SITUATION, SUPPORT

PM161514 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Sep 83 p 5

[Marcel Niedergang dispatch: "Anti-Sandinist Guerrillas Maintain They Enjoy People's Support in Cities"]

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- The leaders of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN, armed anti-Sandinist group) had agreed last spring to "meet in Managua in September." They are now much less categorical and are revising their strategy. They readily admit that the Managua government's fall is not imminent. "The struggle will be long and difficult," they say.

Paradoxically, they are nonetheless much more optimistic and serene than they were 3 months ago. During an interview which they granted us then, they expressed their bitterness toward the United States, which did not understand "the difficulties of (their) fight," and, according to them, was reluctant "to meet (their) requests." Above all, they feared that the U.S. Congress might decide to end the aid given to them by the CIA. Today their anxieties seem to have been dispelled. Last week, during a lightning visit to Central America by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, they were able to meet with representatives of the Washington administration and also had long talks with several U.S. congressmen, Republicans and Democrats, who had come to form a personal opinion on the spot in Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Honduras.

Those talks convinced them, they say, that the United States will not be stinting in aid "for clandestine operations." They specify that "there are many alternative solutions and indirect means" which will permit the maintenance of the FDN, which was facing serious material, military, and also political difficulties -- difficult relations between the organization's political leadership and the military leadership dominated by former members of Somoza's National Guard -- 3 months ago.

Another cause for satisfaction for the FDN leaders is the fact that they say they are convinced that the Sandinists are increasingly on the defensive, that the Managua regime's economic difficulties are increasing. "The net is being tightened," they say. They maintain that the law on compulsory military service -- a bill sharply condemned by the Episcopal Conference in Managua -- has sparked off a new exodus by the sons and daughters of the middle classes, who are not fundamentally hostile to the Sandinist regime but do not want to see their children enlisted into the Sandinist military units and possibly sent to the border zones of combat without adequate training.

At present, the FDN apparently has 8,000 well-equipped men in arms, and has much greater logistical means than during the offensives of last February and June. "Our commandos are now operating quite deep in Nicaraguan territory, toward Matagalpa (footnote: Matagalpa is around 100 km from the Honduran border, in Nicaraguan territory). FDN units apparently recently infiltrated that city and held "an information meeting" with the population. "What is new," the leaders say, "is that we have been able to establish real networks and hiding places in the main cities. We are being given a much better reception and are receiving much more aid. Managua cannot know how much progress we have made from this viewpoint."

Last week a unit of frogmen apparently sabotaged the crude oil unloading pipe at Puerto Sandino. "The repairs should take several weeks." A bridge and a power station 150 km north of the capital were also attacked.

Air Attacks on Managua

In addition, the FDN is playing down the scale of attacks launched by pilots who have rallied to Eden Pastora -- "Commander Cero" -- against the Managua airport and other targets.

"Pastora," they say, "certainly likes spectacular actions to draw attention to his movement. But that operation was not significant at the military level. The damage was minimal." They do not express much surprise at the apparent ease with which the two small aircraft were able to approach Managua at dawn. "We have also had the opportunity to overfly Nicaragua," they say, "and to drop tens of thousands of pamphlets without any difficulty."

They also say that they are not deceived by the fact that "the Americans like to have several options, several irons in the fire" and that they are exploiting "the rivalry among the various anti-Sandinist organizations." "They do not give something for nothing. They want results, and quickly." According to the FDN leaders, reunification is not imminent, as had been rumored -- there was even talk of 15 September, the date of the festival of independence throughout Central America. They think that Steadman Fagoth's Miskito Indian anti-Sandinist organizations want to keep their autonomy, but they do not have "a very big presence in the field at present." Although they have good relations with the political leaders of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, whose headquarters is in San Jose, Costa Rica, relations with Eden Pastora himself are still very difficult. Some members of the FDN leadership committee maintain that "Pastora is a dangerous man who is behaving like a caudillo, and could in the future be a new dictator." This is a paradox for the leaders of an organization which is described as Somozist but who, it is true, swear that "Somoza is dead and buried," and that there is no question of returning to a past, which ended with the dictator's fall.

BRIEFS

FRENCH CREDIT AGREEMENT -- Representatives of Paris and Managua signed a protocol yesterday for 120 million francs in mixed credits to be used for civilian equipment [equipamiento civil]. [Excerpt] [Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Sep 83 PA]

AUSTRIAN LOAN -- Ferdinand Lacina, Austrian state secretary for the Chancellery, and Nicaraguan Ambassador to Austria Ivan Mejia Solis [as heard] have signed a \$7 million loan agreement. The funds will be used for the development of various projects in the agricultural, mechanical, and textile fields in Nicaragua. [Summary] [Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Sep 83 PA]

UNIONS JOIN CST -- Two more unions totaling 190 workers joined the Sandinist Workers Federation, CST, yesterday. One of these is the union of 120 workers of Industrias Quimicas Incorporated, which withdrew from the Nicaraguan Workers Confederation, CTN. The workers said they decided to leave the CTN because they realized they could only carry out the struggle to improve their situation under the leadership of the CST. [Summary] [Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Sep 83 PA]

C.A. SOLIDARITY ROUNDTABLE OPENS AT MINSAP

FL220110 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] The International Roundtable in Solidarity With Central America, sponsored by the Cuban Institute of Friendship with Peoples [ICAP], opened its sessions today at the Camilo Cienfuegos Hall of the MINSAP (Ministry of Public Health).

The meeting is being attended by members of the Jose Marti International Brigade, representatives from the liberation movements of Central American countries, and delegates from Nicaragua and various organizations and embassies accredited to our country.

Jorge Gallardo, vice president of the ICAP, delivered the opening speech and welcomed those in attendance. Gallardo gave a brief summary of the economic, political, and social history of Central America and a long list of U.S. imperialist aggressions in the region.

Jorge Rodriguez, member of the FMLN - FDR representation in Cuba, read a paper on current Central American problems.

(Begin Rodriguez recording, video clip) The struggle of the Central American Peoples is one based on a desire for peace and liberty, but peace and liberty with dignity. Our struggle is not an East-West confrontation as Reagan says. [Applause] Nor is our struggle a Soviet-Cuban international conspiracy. Our struggle stems from many years of poverty, deprivation, and misery. We are also aware that we are not alone. The peoples of the world are with us. [Applause] [End recording]

COMMENTARY NOTES INCREASED MILITARY TRAINING

PA221632 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Sep 83

("Station Commentary" read by Jose Leandro Rodriguez)

[Text] The U.S. Government is still committed to the forceful imposition of its views in the Caribbean and Central American areas.

For this reason, the revolutionaries, without relinquishing their determination to engage in negotiations to solve the crisis, must prepare for direct imperialist intervention, either in those countries that are now building a better future or in those where patriots are struggling to secure genuine permanent independence.

As was announced by Fidel Castro in his 26 July speech, 500,000 militiamen and 30,000 officers will be trained and armed for the territorial militias in the course of a year in Cuba.

In a course lasting 45 days, the 30,000 new officers will be initially trained in 17 militia schools in various parts of Cuba. Later they will receive advanced training in 5 and 1/2 and 11-month courses, depending upon their specific tasks. Military classes for territorial militia officers will start 1 October.

Meanwhile, the annual training period for the FAR officially began on 1 September. This training is intended to enhance the troops' fighting ability so that they can face any surprise attack on Cuba and fight in difficult situations and conditions against an enemy with superior firepower and equipment.

In addition, the plan is to intensify the FAR training so that they can confront and overcome any contingency plan that the imperialist enemy has in store, be it a military blockade, a surprise attack, an invasion, or even the occupation of our country.

A recent editorial in the weekly magazine VERDE OLIVO, the official FAR journal, explained that this year's training will stress practicalities under conditions as similar to combat as possible, emphasizing the advantages of night actions and reduced visibility.

Each contingency situation, each new situation that is created or simulated in training, VERDE OLIVO said, will demand the execution of quick, bold, and aggressive actions against the enemy, requiring considerable initiative.

According to the plan, a primary task in this military training period is to ensure that every leader or officer is fully aware of the need to train troops for any type of war until the enemy is completely defeated.

As VERDE OLIVO has noted, this requires the development of qualities such as audacity, initiative, and independent action in officers so that they may act both as a part of their larger unit and as independent forces in repelling a surprise attack, in undergoing the rigors of a blockade or systematic attrition, or in combat involving a siege situation.

Hence, as has been expressed by General of the Army Raul Castro, minister of the Cuban FAR, operational, combative and political training is the main task for leaders, officers, and troops in peacetime.

For this reason, our combatants are given their military training in conditions as similar as possible to actual combat situations. The Cuban military units' interest and enthusiasm are growing and bode well for success.

Added to this, we have classes commencing for another 500,000 militiamen; of these, 70 percent are women. With this additional 500,00, Cuba will have a powerful force able to defend our homeland and revolution inch by inch and house by house.

As Fidel Castro, leader of the revolution, has said, Cuba prefers to see all areas conflicts resolved through negotiations, but if imperialism persists in its use of force, we are prepared to defend ourselves until the enemy is eradicated.

CIA AIDS REBELS IN ATTACKS ON NICARAGUA

PA221328 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 21 Sep 83

["Our America" Commentary]

[Text] The United States has responded to the peace proposals by the Sandinist government and the Contadora Group with new acts of aggression against Nicaragua. The disclosure of the most recent attacks by the so-called counterrevolutionary organizations which operate against Sandino's land are evidence that those groups do not have their own resources or units, but are simply the screen behind which the CIA and other parties completely opposed to the interests of the Nicaraguan nation operate.

This conclusion is the result of a series of investigations conducted on the bombing of Managua's international airport and the port of Corinto, two actions carried out by the self-styled counterrevolutionary organization known as the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE].

The planes used in the attacks on those strategic targets in Nicaragua were supplied by the CIA, according to the London newspaper THE TIMES, which cites ARDE as its source. THE TIMES states that the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries do not have pilots and are awaiting mercenaries recruited by the CIA to join them in subsequent operations against Nicaragua.

The Costa Rican national security council has ordered a full investigation of the use of Costa Rican planes and airports by Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. This decision was made after two high-level Costa Rican Government officials admitted the possibility that one of the planes used by the counterrevolutionaries to attack Nicaragua -- which was shot down -- might have taken off from a Costa Rican airport, and that it might have actually been registered in Costa Rica. In fact, the airplane shot down by the Sandinist defense forces near the Costa Rican frontier bore the letters TI-AGN, which civil aviation officials claim shows it to be the property of a firm called Pacifico Seco Ingenieros Arquitectos.

Another recent event involved a counterrevolutionary group from Honduras which sabotaged the facilities and boats of a fishing cooperative located in the northern Nicaraguan Department of Chinandega. At the site of the blast in the Mario Castillo fishing cooperative, fragments of U.S.-made explosives and detonators were found and easily identified because they are used exclusively by the CIA. These recent incidents once again confirm the link between the CIA, other imperialist organizations, and the actions of counterrevolutionary groups. Hence the statement by Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, in which he noted that through the unauthorized use of Costa Rican territory and with the complicity of General Gustavo Alvarez, commander in chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, imperialism seeks to terrorize the Nicaraguan people.

More than 800 Nicaraguans have been killed this year, murdered or in combat, victims of aggression promoted from abroad. In the same period, the Nicaraguan people managed to eliminate 1,081 counterrevolutionaries in open combat, as Daniel Ortega said. The great majority of Nicaraguan people are firm in their willingness to defend the Sandinist revolution. Commander Tomas Borge reaffirmed this during his tour of Western Europe: He who tries to conquer Nicaragua will pay a very high price. The only thing we can do is defend ourselves, and that is what we shall do.

U.S. SUPPORT FOR GUATEMALAN REGIME CONDEMNED

PA230349 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 22 Sep 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The recent slaying of 50 Guatemalan peasants in El Quiche Department reported by the Peasant Committee of the High Plateau, CCDA, undoubtedly confirms the growing repression in that Central American country. Internally, nothing has changed in Guatemala since the 8 August coup perpetrated by Brigadier General Oscar Mejia Victores, the Guatemalan defense minister.

The slaying of these peasants confirms that the repressive activities carried out by the Army and paramilitary bands are becoming greater and more frequent each day. Therefore, the CCDA has appealed to world public opinion, humanitarian organizations, and governments to condemn the murders perpetrated against the people, particularly peasants, and to demand respect for human rights from the regime.

Guatemalan guerrillas have responded to this brutal, repressive escalation with greater combativeness. On 15 September, the military regime admitted that at least four members of the Engineer Corps were killed in a clash with guerrillas in El Quiche Department. Another guerrilla group detonated a powerful bomb in Guatemala City, wounding at least five soldiers. A military report noted that the National Police fourth detachment facilities were attacked with machinegun fire. So far the perpetrators of the attack have not been arrested. These recent armed actions by the Guatemala guerrillas also show that in the face of intensified U.S. imperialism in Central America, the revolutionary movements respond with greater bravery, determination, and courage to restrain military regimes.

The main objective of the Guatemalan military coup falls within the framework of the United States' ultimate goal to incorporate that Central American country in the group of regional governments that have become instruments of its imperialist's plans to overthrow the Sandinist government.

The Yankees are concerned about their economic interests in the region, but they pay no attention to the state of misery that prevails. Guatemala is a victim of this situation. With more than 7 million inhabitants, Guatemala is a highly populated country with abundant natural resources. However, the exploitation of these resources only benefits U.S. transnational corporations.

Statistics show that 59 percent of the country's total income is concentrated in the hands of just 5 percent of the country's population, while 50 percent of the population receives only 7 percent of the national income.

The former dean of the Medical School of the Guatemalan University of San Marcos said recently in Panama City that more than 2,500 people are killed each year in his country, another 450 await sentencing by the so-called special courts, and an undetermined number of unidentified corpses remain in common graves. He noted that 81 percent of Guatemalan children suffer from malnutrition and the average life expectancy is just 56 years in urban areas and 40 years in rural areas. He added that 1/3 of the Guatemalan population is unemployed, and due to the policy of terror implemented by the governments in power, tens of thousands of Guatemalans have had to leave their fatherland and flee to other countries.

Despite this situation, the U.S. Government praises the new group in power because it unconditionally agrees with imperialism's aggressive plans for the region.

ALARCON SAYS MORE TROOPS FOR ANGOLA POSSIBLE

PA222020 Paris AFP in Spanish 1959 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] London, 22 Sep (AFP) — Cuba is prepared to send more troops to Angola if that African country requests it, Ricardo Alarcon de Quesada, Cuban vice minister of foreign affairs, said today in London.

"We went to Angola to aid it in its efforts to protect itself from South African aggression, and we would be sympathetic to a request to send more troops," the Cuban vice minister told the London press.

Asked about the conditions necessary for a Cuban withdrawal from Angola, Alarcon replied that "the answer must be sought from Pretoria. We are there to aid an independent African state, while South Africa is defying international law."

On the situation in Central America, the Cuban vice minister reiterated that his government does not supply weapons to the Salvadoran guerrillas: "No one can prove that we do," he said. "The rebels have easier ways of obtaining them than by contraband, they can simply seize them from the corrupt forces."

The Cuban vice minister, who arrived in London to attend an international conference on Central America and the Caribbean, met for an hour today under cordial conditions with Lady Young, British minister of state in the Foreign Office, although the two countries' do have important differences.

COMMENTARY SCORES U.S. POLICIES WORLDWIDE

FL222016 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Station Commentary]

[Text] The 38th Session of UN General Assembly which opened yesterday in New York under the presidency of Panamanian Jorge Illueca is being held under a climate of enormous tension and amid a dramatic race between the forces of peace and war.

Washington's distressing warlike escalation, the Reagan administration's stated plan for the military occupation of Central America, the aggressive South African provocations, and the aggressive Yankee Marine intervention in Lebanon are the somber signs of the international scene.

The United States, in an arrogant and illegal act, impeded the trip to New York of the Soviet delegation headed by Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, who had intended to attend the 38th Session of the UN General Assembly. New Jersey and New York authorities refused to authorize the landing of the plane carrying Gromyko, and U.S. officials warned that they could not guarantee the safety of the delegation. This caused the Soviets to cancel the trip of their foreign minister.

The foregoing events clearly reveal that the present Yankee government lacks the most basic scruples, is perfectly capable of trampling on all international standards, and resorts to any provocative action to fulfill its objectives.

It is being said around the United States that Reagan has come to a time of great decisions and that this could manifest itself in a grab for Central America, where the United States has been keeping Nicaragua under seige at the hands of several thousand former Somozists and counterrevolutionaries who receive support from the Honduran Army. Honduras has been turned into a base of operations for imperialism's plans.

The president of the Nonaligned Movement, Indira Gandhi, who is expected to report to the United Nations on the problems of the Third World, appears to be very pessimistic about the world situation and is not expecting any concrete results from the UN General Assembly.

In Lebanon, Washington intervenes militarily to help the unpopular president, Amin al-Jumayyil, who barely has the support of 10 percent of the country. Al-Jumayyil is opposed by the Lebanese Shi'ites, the Druze, Sunni Muslims, and the northern Christians who reject the U.S. imposed agreement with Israel, which violates the sovereignty and independence of the country.

Thirty-five warships, planes, heavy-caliber artillery, and a large Yankee Marine infantry contingent are carrying out a gross direct military intervention, which is taking a heavy toll in human life. The United States has turned the so-called peace-keeping force -- which is also composed of French, Italian, and British troops -- into a weapon of intimidation and intervention at the service of Yankee interests.

In Southern Africa, Washington delays the independence of Namibia and encourages the provocations of South Africa, which threatens to escalate its intervention in Angola, while it helps and protects the traitor Savimbi and his counterrevolutionary organization, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola].

Amid this stormy international picture, Soviet leader Yuri Andropov's response to a group of FRG Social Democrat legislators states that the USSR is willing to freeze all nuclear weapons and to radically reduce the arms race in order to dedicate those resources to economic and social development.

In the face of provocations, one must remain calm and firm because the dilemma is overwhelming: war or peace, life or death. The people do not want war or death, but peace and life.

ANPP, EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT MISSION OPEN TALKS

FL222350 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] The delegation from the Christian-Democratic group of the European Parliament which arrived in our country this morning opened official talks with the presidency of the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP].

The European Parliament delegation is made up of (Jan Ulrich Blich), (Tor Lange), (Marcel Lemforneti), (Bilden Berger), and (Pietro Audumil). The Cuban group is headed by Flavio Bravo, member of the Central Committee and president of the ANPP. He is accompanied by (Ramiro Berrios), deputy and chief of ANPP's Department of Foreign Relations, and (Marcos Almeida) an ANPP official. The meeting dealt with topics concerning the activities of the Cuban and European parliaments.

PEREZ HERRERO DEPARTS MOSCOW AFTER MEETING

FL221702 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow -- Antonio Perez Herrero, alternate member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo and member of the Central Committee Secretariat, has departed for Havana.

The party leader headed the delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba which participated in the meeting held in the Soviet capital by secretaries of the central committees of communist and workers parties of socialist countries responsible for ideological and international affairs.

CAPE VERDIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN HAVANA

FL230035 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] A delegation of Cape Verdian legislators arrived in this capital today at the invitation of the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP]. The delegation was headed by First Commander (Olivio Melicio Pires), member of the PAIGC [African Party of the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde] Political Commission and first vice president of the National People's Assembly of that African country. The Cape Verdian legislators were welcomed at Havana's airport by Jorge Lezcano, vice president of the ANPP.

BAHAMASCENTRAL ANDROS SUPPORTS PINDLING ON DRUG CHARGE

FL221837 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Statements supporting the government in respect of the NBC allegations continue to come in from the people of Andros. The latest statement comes from Central Andros. Mr Wilbert Edgecomb is the spokesman.

[Begin recording] [Edgecomb] We, the inhabitants of Central Andros are very much annoyed and disgusted with the scandalous, libelous, and degrading broadcast over the NBC about our prime minister, Sir Lynden Pindling, the Hon Kendal Nottage, and the Government of the Bahamas. In short, we do not believe it. We are satisfied with our government and our leaders. To us they are honest, upright, and respectable gentlemen.

We believe the allegation made from within and outside is to disrupt the successful example of a (?black, caring) government in a developing country. The Bahamas has always been close to the United States. One of its defense facilities is located in our area and [it] has always shown kindness and respect to us and all who visit from abroad.

It is the duty of the Government of the United States and all right-thinking Americans to get to the bottom of the matter and clear the good name of our Bahamas. We wish to add that we will back and stand behind the government until hell freezes. My name is Wilbert Edgecomb reporting from Central Andros.

GRENADACOARD COMMENTS ON CAPITAL EXPENDITURE PLANS

FL201914 Bridgetown CANA in English 1812 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Sept 20, CANA -- Grenada expects to spend 278 million dollars (one E.C. dollar; 37 cents U.S.) on capital expenditure over the next three years, Finance Minister Bernard Coard said. He told a news conference Grenada's prospects over this period for receiving loans and grants were "quite good".

"On the basis of agreements we have already signed with different countries and international organisations," he said, "We are expecting to spend, in the period 1st July 1983 to 30th June 1986, 278 million E.C. dollars in our investment programme."

This works out at an average of 93 million dollars a year on the capital side of the budget. Coard said this figure was an extremely high rate of investment in terms of the infrastructure and productive capacity of the country.

Listing some of the sources of the funding, the minister said agreements had already been signed with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the European Development Fund (EDF), the European Investment Bank (EIB), the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and governments of Algeria, Libya, East Germany, Russia, Bulgaria, Cuba, Mexico, and Venezuela.

Over the first three years and nine months since the PRG [People's Revolutionary Government] seized power, Coard said, 237 million dollars were used on capital expenditure and the target for 1983 was in excess of 100 million dollars. The revised estimate for this year was 117 million dollars, including expenditure on the international airport project, and this means that to the end of December next, four years and nine months since the 1979 revolution, capital expenditure would be some 350 million dollars, he said. This money, Coard said, had been spent on telephones, electricity in Grenada, Carriacou and Petit Martinique, roads in Grenada and Carriacou, expansion of the historic St Georges Port, the international airport project, health clinics, schools, and housing.

"On top of that 350 million (dollars), we now have 278 million (dollars) that is lined up," the minister of finance said. "This is money that is committed to Grenada from all these countries and institutions I have mentioned."

"That means we are talking about some 630 million E.C. dollars that will be spent in the first seven years of the revolution, a phenomenal achievement."

Based on this situation, Coard said, the PRG was hopeful about the prospects of mobilising assistance to maintain the investment programme and expansion of the productive capacity over the next three years. The necessary feasibility studies, project documentation, and planning have already been undertaken relative to a five-year plan commencing in 1986, he said. When the preliminary work on this plan has been completed within the next six months, the minister said, the PRG would begin the work of mobilising international assistance for the programmes of agricultural and tourism investment, and industrialisation which the five-year plan would cover.

OPPOSITION GROUP SEEKS MEETING WITH COARD

FL221224 Bridgetown CANA in English 2232 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Washington, Sep 21, CANA -- The Grenada Democratic Movement (GDM), a United States-based exile group opposed to the leftwing government in St Georges, said today it had requested a meeting with Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard during his visit here next week to attend the annual joint meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Accusing the Maurice Bishop-led People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) of human rights abuses, GDM spokesman Dr Keith Mitchell said: "Unless a dialogue soon begins in which opinions other than the PRG's can be presented, the social fabric of Grenada will be destroyed beyond repair."

Mitchell particularly cited the large number of Grenadians in detention for political reasons without charge or trial, some of whom have been held since the March 1979 coup that installed the PRG in power. "We know of more than 80 detainees [word indistinct] and at least 24 others, most of them Rastas, being kept in a concentration camp," Mitchell charged.

"Grenada has a long tradition of due process of law. We protested fiercely when (former Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy) abused it and we will protest no less strenuously now that the PRG is abrogating it," he added.

Mitchell is a founding member of the ruling New Jewel Movement (NJM).

OAS REPRESENTATIVE DEPLORES KOREAN JET TRAGEDY

FL222139 Bridgetown CANA in English 2039 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Washington, Sept 22, CANA -- Grenada said today it deplored the September 1 incident in which a South Korean commercial jetliner carrying 269 passengers was shot down by a Soviet fighter plane over the Sea of Japan.

In a statement before the Permanent Council of the Organisation of American States (OAS), Counselor Denis Noel said: "My delegation joins other delegations in their expressions of sorrow and extends its sympathy to the governments concerned and to the relatives of those innocent people who were victims of the Korean airline tragedy which we deplored." The Grenada representatives added: "It is our hope that upon thorough investigation, solutions can be found to ensure that such a tragedy will not occur in the future."

The Grenada statement was made during a meeting of the OAS council at which most of the delegations expressed their reactions to the incident.

ST KITTS-NEVISSIMMONDS OFF TO ADDRESS UN ON FOREIGN POLICY

FL222144 Bridgetown CANA in English 2127 GMT 22 Sep 83

[By Trevor Yearwood]

[Text] Basseterre, St Kitts, Sept 22, CANA -- Prime Minister Kennedy Simmonds left here today for the United Nations to spell out the foreign policy of the Federation of St Kitts and Nevis, the UN's newest member.

"...We are coming in as the newest member, hoping and expecting that somehow we can contribute towards the cause of world peace," said Dr Simmonds, who addresses the UN tomorrow. "I think I may have some comments on some of the various conflict that are taking place in the world, and we plan to call on (UN) members to take an introspective look at what the United Nations has been doing, has been accomplishing in terms of keeping peace throughout the world."

The twin-island federation, born just after midnight Sunday, has been accepted as the 48th member of the UN. In his address, Dr Simmonds is expected to touch on the question of independence for Namibia (South West Africa), which is controlled by the government in Pretoria, in contravention of UN resolutions.

Dr Simmonds has given the firmest indication that his government, which has close ties with Britain, the United States, and Canada, plans no major change in foreign policy for the former British Associated State. "We are not seeking ideological converts," he remarked, "but the converse is also true: We are not looking for anybody to convert us either."

He also said: "...My ideology is to do the best I can for the development of St Kitts and Nevis. We already have friends which are centre."

"We will not necessarily be seeking our friends merely on ideological bases. We will be moving cautiously (in matters of foreign policy). We will treasure the traditional friendships we already have..."

"In general, we will be seeking to establish and maintain good relations and the conditions to maintain proper dialogue between all countries, if that is possible."

Dr Simmonds, formerly premier, was sworn in as prime minister when the two islands gained political independence from Britain last Monday.

Regarding foreign policy and national development, he said his government would be "trying to avoid too much change merely because we are independent."

Dr Simmonds' delegation, which will also visit Washington for talks with World Bank officials, includes Hugh Heyligar, director of planning and economic development, Dr William Herbert, ambassador extraordinary, and the chief of protocol, Herbert Morton.

The other members are: Suswick Mills, permanent secretary in the Ministry of Finance, and Terrence Byron, the government's press secretary.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

COMMONWEALTH FINANCE MINISTERS MEETING

Ramphal: Economic Interdependence

FL212317 Bridgetown CANA in English 2125 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Sept 21, CANA -- Commonwealth Secretary General Shridath Ramphal told finance ministers meeting here today that it was only by facing up to the needs of managing interdependence of the world economy that it will cease to be crisis-ridden. Addressing more than 300 delegates at the two-day meeting, which will review a major report on the need for a restructuring of the world's trading and payments system, Ramphal said the truth was that national economies have become so interlinked that every country's domestic policies were everyone else's concern.

He spoke of the issues which the finance ministers, representing a third of the world's population, will raise when they attend next week's annual joint meeting of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund in Washington. Among them was the controversial question of conditionality -- particularly its application.

Ramphal said that to attribute the adjustment burdens of developing countries to domestic mismanagement, more courteously described as "incorrect domestic policies," was to ignore abundant evidence of the contribution of external factors to their increased payments deficits. He said that according to IMF calculations, of the 66 million (U.S.) dollar increase in the current account deficit of non-oil developing countries between 1978 and 1981, more than one-third could be attributed to the rise in net interest payments alone.

Another one-third reflected deterioration in non-oil terms of trade and more than a quarter was due to oil price increases. "Emphasis on mismanagement tends to obscure the reality that these external factors are not wholly accidental," he said, "but are strongly associated with the policies of developed countries."

He felt that this was a fundamental question which went beyond recrimination. There was a case in most countries, he conceded, for policy improvement. In addition, he believed that adjustment must be made to irreversible changes even though they originate externally. "But it is wholly wrong to conceive of domestic policy changes as a prescription for developing countries only when the domestic policies of industrialised countries are a major part of the problems that beset them," he argued. Ramphal said that, for example, a decision by the United States not to reduce its budget deficit by raising taxes at home was a matter of sovereign choice. But, he said, it was also a matter of hard reality that exercising that choice might impose massive burdens abroad if it raises the level of real interest rates -- a one per cent rise in which adds two billion dollars (U.S.) on less developed countries' debt burden.

Similarly, he said domestic anti-inflation measures applied at the cost of massive unemployment in the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries, step up protectionist pressures at home which ultimately depress world trade and cause major injury to weaker economies that rely substantially on access to OECD markets. "To tell LDC's in this situation to "adjust" and to compel them to do so by conditionality, can be like telling a society hit by a wave of lawlessness that it must adjust to vandalism as a way of life without restoring the rule of law and a return to an ordered society," he said.

Ramphal stressed that the prescription of adjustment must be directed to all countries and governments. "... We must all adjust to an interdependent world economy and the higher duty of care it imposes on everyone who has become everyone else's neighbour."

Sri Lanka Urges Long-Term Planning

FL220030 Bridgetown CANA in English 2218 GMT 21 Sep 83

[By Rudi Williams]

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Sept 21, CANA -- Sri Lankan Finance Minister Ronnie de Mel today urged Commonwealth finance ministers meeting here to set up a preparatory group to consider issues on money, finance, and trade in the bid to improve the world economic system. Speaking at the opening of the two-day conference being held here for the second time in 16 years, De Mel called on finance chiefs of the 48-member globe-spanning group to stop its "ad hoc" problem-solving approach of the last decade and start long-term planning.

"The ad hoc, piecemeal approach of the last decade or so must give way to a long-term, integrated perspective that seeks to effect permanent improvements to the international economic system," the Sri Lankan finance minister said. He added: "I hope that during the week we shall be able to initiate action to set up a preparatory group to consider issues relating to money, finance, and trade."

De Mel also said it was important to recognise that the report being studied by the ministers -- "towards a new Bretton Woods," which examines the world's trading and payments system -- recommends that an international conference should be the culmination of a process rather than its initiation. This, De Mel said, should allay the fears of those who have doubts about what the agenda for such a conference should be or those who feel the present environment was not appropriate for such a meeting.

However, the Sri Lankan finance minister said he felt that there was an overwhelmingly strong case for making a beginning "forthwith" towards evolving an institutional structure capable of standing up to the demands and strains of the 80's, 90's.

He said that while the 48 ministers of finance of the Commonwealth could not pretend to decide for the 146 countries which will assemble in Washington next week for the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) meetings. "... We feel that we can certainly help them to make wise decisions in a pragmatic manner for the benefit of all mankind."

Dealing with the current global economic situation which he described as "our troubled times," De Mel said the terms "adjustment" and "stabilisation" had qualitatively different meanings for developed and developing countries. "In the former, it is to a large extent a cyclical phenomenon, whereas in the developing countries, it is a more or less continuous process from one adjustment to another," said the Sri Lankan minister.

Observing that while even the unemployed in developed countries could usually meet their basic needs because of a highly advanced social security system, De Mel drew a sharp contrast with the developing world. "Adjustment in some countries of the developing world could mean cuts in essential food and housing," he said, and the difference was that "austerity can threaten life itself."

Ministers Agree to Pressure U.S.

FL220037 Bridgetown CANA in English 2354 GMT 21 Sep 83

[By Albert Brandford]

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Sept 21, CANA -- Commonwealth finance ministers meeting here today reached an early, if informal agreement to apply bloc pressure on the United States to ensure the future of the International Development Association (IDA), the soft loan window of the World Bank, conference sources said tonight.

The sources said this was one of the most significant results of the discussions at the start of a two-day conference to review the recommendations of a group of international experts on the reforming of the world's trading and payments system.

"From the discussions so far, it would seem that the meeting has been able to take a position that would help the discussions that would take place in Washington next week," a conference official said.

This was a reference to next week's annual joint meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank at which the finance ministers hope to persuade the United States not only to pay up the final tranche it owes the IDA -- said to be one billion dollars -- but also to change its mind about contributing less to the so-called seventh replenishment of the IDA.

The sources said the finance ministers started with a general discussion on the world economic situation, agreeing that there was a case for extreme concern. The ministers also endorsed the economic analysis of the Commonwealth Task Force Report -- as suggested by host Prime Minister George Chambers earlier -- and expressed concern about the conditional terms of the IMF for assistance to countries, as well as high interest rates and their likely effect on the expected economic recovery.

The strong Commonwealth support for the IDA was expected since, as Secretary General Guyanese Shridath Ramphal pointed out today, most of its aid goes to the poorest countries of the world, about 70 per cent of it to the Commonwealth.

According to the conference sources, the fate of the IDA's 12 billion (U.S.) dollar sixth replenishment, due for completion last June but extended to June next year, depends on the U.S. Congress which has to grant its approval. The U.S. is proposing a substantial reduction in its contribution even though the World Bank has said that the seventh replenishment should be some 16 billion dollars, going up by an additional six billion if China's proposed membership and the expanded needs of energy development and the structural adjustment in the poorer states are to be met.

The conference sources said the question of IMF conditionality -- the Fund's terms for granting assistance to countries -- was also raised, with the developing countries all expressing concern. They added that any convergence of views on this aspect would be taken to the Washington meeting at which the Commonwealth has in the past demonstrated its not inconsiderable influence.

The ministers also expressed concern about the inadequate level of aid within the Commonwealth itself and this is expected to be raised again tomorrow. They will again have a general overview of the world economy as outlined in the experts report, then revert to IMF and World Bank issues, before looking at Commonwealth functional cooperation and their communique, the sources said.

Canada Opposes Reforms

FL222202 Bridgetown CANA in English 2054 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Sept 22, CANA -- Canada believes that rather than forge a new Bretton Woods type agreement on the world's financial and trading system, there could be significant improvements made to the current arrangements, Finance Minister Marc Lalonde said today.

He spoke to reporters here during a break in the Commonwealth Finance Ministers Meeting, which is reviewing a report on the subject by a group of international experts headed by Canadian Economist Gerry Helleiner.

Lalonde was responding to questions on Canada's attitude towards the report -- towards a new Bretton Woods -- which suggests reforms of the system and which will be the basis of developing countries presentations at next week's annual joint meeting in Washington of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The Canadian minister said he felt that the document could be used as a reference for the Commonwealth Heads of Government Summit in New Delhi later this year, but as far as the Washington meeting was concerned, Canada did not think there should be a conference then for people to find reasons for holding it and for deciding what to do with it.

He added that Canada felt initiatives should not be taken which would raise expectations only to lead to frustrations as such conferences have done in the past.

However, Lalonde [said] he felt the recommendations of the experts would serve as an important basis for discussion in analyzing this question.

But there are immediate and pressing problems facing us and they demand priority, he said; we should not divert our energies from seeking solutions to these problems in order to search for an elusive, more perfectly functioning economic system.

He said that while the application of "political will" to these matters may ultimately be necessary to make greater progress in improving the functioning of the system, this cannot be achieved in a vacuum.

Lalonde said the issues involved were technical and complex. He added that much analytical work remained to be done before major reforms could be considered.

It is well to remember that the original Bretton Woods was the end result of years of careful preparation, he said; I appreciate the caution with which the study group has approached this difficult subject. As you all know, at the Williamsburg Summit, the participating governments also committed themselves to studying the potential role that a conference of this nature could usefully play in promoting increased economic and financial stability.

It was the 1947 Bretton Woods Conference that laid the groundwork for the current world financial and trading system, including establishment of the IMF and World Bank.

Grenada Endorses Report

FL222222 Bridgetown CANA in English 2135 GMT 22 Sep 83

[By Albert Brandford]

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Sept 22, CANA -- The Commonwealth's two most developed countries, Canada and England, have opposed proposals for a new Brettons Woods Conference contained in a report presented to finance ministers meeting here, head of the Grenada delegation, Ambassador Decima Williams said today.

Ambassador Williams specifically named Britain as one of two countries in the so-called "Big 10" whose response to the recommendation of the group of international experts on reforming the world's financial and trading system, was unfavorable.

"Chancellor of the exchequer Nigel Lawson even said that there was not even a liquidity problem," she said at a briefing this afternoon.

The Canadian Government's opposition was explained by Finance Minister Marc Lalonde, who said that while his country supported many of the recommendations, it felt that energy should not be diverted from seeking solutions to immediate and pressing problems "...in order to search for an elusive, more perfectly functioning economic system."

Conference sources said that most of the more than 40 countries at the meeting have endorsed the experts' report in search of a consensus for approaching next week's meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in Washington.

The Grenada envoy, heading her country's delegation in the absence of Finance Minister Bernard Coard, said it fully endorsed the report as it points the way forward "...notwithstanding the fact that more needs to be done."

She felt that the international community could have been alerted to the need for reforms in the system without such reports. But she said: "This represents the level of intransigence some developed industrialised countries have reached."

"Within the last day-and-a-half we have seen the reluctance of two countries to even concede that this is a valid and worthwhile document," Ambassador Williams said.

She said the value of the report was that it specifically addressed both the World Bank and the IMF, and Grenada sees this meeting, not as the culmination of the work towards reform, but as the beginning.

The ambassador added that Grenada endorsed the report because it basically asked for a new look at mechanisms and institutions designed to facilitate economic life and urged these institutions to be more relevant and rational.

Ambassador Williams pointed out that Grenada adopted this position because 40 years ago when the IMF and World Bank were set up, some countries at this meeting were not there and their problems were therefore not before the world community.

She said those states were now urging that there be a look at setting up a regime to address the problems of small island developing states, particularly on the strength of a recent meeting on the subject sponsored by the Non-Aligned Movement in St Georges.

As an example of the need for new strategies to deal with such problems, she referred to St Lucia, where a wind storm two nights ago devastated nearly half of its banana industry.

Ambassador Williams said that neither the World Bank nor the IMF were so structured as to give St Lucia special consideration now, nor was there a strong enough mechanism to grant emergency aid nor make structural changes.

"This is a good example of a small developing island state at the mercy of these international financial institutions, she declared.

She said that Grenada was interested in seeing a response from the meeting and hoped the topic will be mentioned today in the final communique which would then give the Secretariat a mandate for the ensuing year.